

Lehi 1850

Settlers at Sulphur Springs

From the Journal of Andrew Fjeld

Some little rivalry existed between the early families who settled on the site of the first fort which was located around a little spring three-fourths mile north of the lake and one mile east of the river. Because of the peculiar taste of the water it was christened Sulphur Spring.

Some years later the land on which the spring is located was owned by William Snow and since that time it has been known as the Snow Spring. At present it is not much of a spring as it is choked up with grass and weeds surrounded by a marshy swamp. The last owner of this land was the late Thomas Webb so perhaps his son George is the present proprietor of this famous but insignificant landmark.

Thirteen families finally arrived at the spring during the fall of 1850, named as follows: Samuel D. White, David Savage, John G. White, Joel W. White, Claybourne Thomas, Elizabeth Moorhead, David Clark, Thomas Karren, John Fotheringham, Charles Hopkins, Israel Evans, Daniel Cox, and Jahiel McConnell.

There were 15 men, 13 women, 15 boys and 9 girls. A total of 52 souls. All but four families left Lehi. Those remaining were Israel Evans, Daniel Cox, David Clark and Thomas Karren. Some descendents of the Fotheringham family returned to Lehi some years ago. The only descendents of the Clark family are the children of the late John. J. Thomas, while Everett Turner and "Clem" Turner are the only direct remnants of the Karren family.